

The Global Newspaper
Edited and
Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague, Manila, Miami.



INTERNATIONAL

CriBumE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

JORDAN DISTRIBUTOR
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ESTABLISHED 1887

No. 52,353 10/87

PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1987

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Baker Begins Hiring France A White House Staff Tightens Security

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald H. Baker Jr., is moving quickly to bring a fresh team into the White House, according to Republican sources.

The president, meanwhile, said that he was "wasting no time preparing for another two years of aggressive work" following the critical report of the Tower review board on the Iran-contra affair.

Two longtime associates of Mr. Baker, Thomas C. Griscom, who served in Mr. Baker's press secretary in the Senate, and A.B. Culverhouse, a partner with Mr. Baker in the law firm of Vinson & Elkins, are expected to join him at the White House, the Republican sources said Saturday.

They said Mr. Baker was expected to quickly replace the chief aides of Donald T. Regan, who resigned as chief of staff Friday, the day after the Tower report was made public.

In internal discussions Saturday, a tentative strategy emerged for President Reagan's planned mid-week television speech responding to the report. The address is expected to be relatively short and have a personal tone, acknowledging his error in allowing the secret sale of arms to Iran, from which proceeds were diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels.

An official said that Mr. Reagan would not go so far as to admit flaws in his management style of delegating much authority to subordinates, but that he would concede the gravity of the mistakes that he made in the Iran affair.

This official said Mr. Reagan might acknowledge, as he has not

before, that the Iran policy became a trade of arms for hostages. Vice President George Bush made that acknowledgment Friday.

Mr. Reagan will emphasize his future course, officials said, and will note that he has already implemented some recommendations of the report. The address is being written by a former presidential speechwriter, Landon Parvin, who in recent days has consulted frequently about it with Mr. Reagan's wife, Nancy Reagan, the officials said.

Mr. Reagan's address is being described by aides as a first critical step toward repairing his credibility. His public standing has plummeted since the Iran-contra affair came to light in November.

One of Mr. Reagan's closest friends, former Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, predicted Sunday that the president would abandon his relaxed management style in favor of a "hands-on management style" because of the Tower commission report.

"The days of hands-off policy in connection with serious policy matters are over for Ronald Reagan," Mr. Laxalt said on a television interview program. He added: "I think he's learned a very forceful lesson; he'll respond to it."

A poll released Saturday by Newsweek magazine showed that only 40 percent of those questioned approved of Mr. Reagan's leadership, an all-time low for him. One-third of those questioned said Mr. Reagan should consider stepping down, while two-thirds said he should not.

Mr. Griscom, who also served as executive director of the National Republican Senatorial Committee,

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Life Sentence For Terrorist Stuns Courtroom

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — More than 3,000 people were ordered to remain on alert Sunday in Paris after Georges Ibrahim Abdallah was sentenced to life imprisonment for complicity in the murders of a U.S. military attaché and an Israeli diplomat.

The verdict Sunday summed many of the court officials and spectators in the Paris courtroom. The prosecutor, Pierre Baechlin, had requested a sentence of 10 years, citing fear of a renewed bombing campaign in Paris and the safety of French hostages in Lebanon. At least five Frenchmen are known to be held captive in Lebanon.

The prosecutor's appeal was believed to have resulted from pressure by the government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who was concerned that a heavy sentence would result in terrorist reprisals.

The government ordered army units to assist in tightening security at airports and border crossings. Interior Minister Charles Fiterman, whose office oversees the police, has postponed a trip to Africa.

Following the sentencing, Jacques Vergès, Mr. Abdallah's lawyer, said his client would not appeal. "France will keep Georges

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Secretary of State George P. Shultz and China's foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, drink a toast Sunday in Beijing.

U.S., Soviet to Meet On Gorbachev's Offer Of a Missiles Accord

U.S. Expects Some Obstacles

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proposal to reach a separate agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles opens the door to meaningful negotiations but leaves unresolved some disagreements that could block quick progress toward a treaty, according to U.S. officials and arms control experts.

Mr. Gorbachev indicated in his statement in Moscow on Saturday that the Soviet proposals for a speedy deal on medium-range missiles would be derived from the tentative bargain he struck last fall at the Reykjavik summit meeting.

That called for dismantling Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe, as well as U.S. Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe and aimed at the Soviet Union.

The bargain would have permitted each side to retain up to 100 medium-range missile warheads, which the Soviet Union could deploy in its Asian region and the United States would be able to keep on its territory.

Left unresolved in Iceland, however, were numerous additional issues, including the timing of the missile reductions in Asia and Western Europe, the location of remaining missiles and measures to verify treaty compliance. U.S. and Soviet negotiators in Geneva have failed to settle these issues.

Western diplomats and Chinese sources said that such a shift was not likely to occur in any fundamental way because China still considered the Soviet Union to be a greater threat to its security than Western nations and because it would like to do so.

U.S. experts said the concessions appeared to involve Mr. Gorbachev's acceptance of potential U.S. deployment of medium-range missiles anywhere within U.S. "national territory" and Soviet agreement that the number of SS-20 missiles in the Asian region would be reduced "within the same period" as SS-20s aimed at Western Europe.



Mikhail S. Gorbachev

Previously, Soviet negotiators insisted that the U.S. missiles had to be deployed somewhere in the 48 contiguous states, while the Reagan administration wanted the right to deploy them in Alaska, although it says it has no plans to do so. Moscow also previously said its SS-20s might not be reduced until years after those within range of Western Europe.

U.S. officials said other areas of longstanding disagreement in the arms negotiations were apparently not addressed in Mr. Gorbachev's statement.

These included a plan for reducing the number of Soviet missiles with ranges shorter than the SS-20 and a plan for monitoring suspect sites of missile production or deployment.

The United States has proposed, for example, a stiff treaty provision enabling each side to conduct a limited number of on-site inspections of suspect locations in the other country, which the Soviet Union is expected to resist.

Objections to this provision have also been registered in all five West European countries in which U.S. missiles are deployed, on grounds that such inspections would reveal too much about military capabilities. Thus, the draft U.S. treaty to be introduced in Geneva this week

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Plan Deals With Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet negotiators will meet Monday in special session to discuss Mikhail S. Gorbachev's announcement that the Soviet Union was willing to sign "without delay" an agreement to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe within five years.

The Soviet leader's statement Saturday was cautiously welcomed in Washington, where U.S. officials expressed hope that the two sides could move quickly to conclude an arms accord.

West European leaders generally supported the Gorbachev proposal.

Mr. Gorbachev's offer, ending Soviet insistence that intermediate nuclear forces be considered part of a comprehensive package, was the first major arms control development since the summit meeting in Iceland in October.

Foreign diplomats said the Soviet offer might revive prospects for another U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in the United States.

The Soviet offer came two days after an inquiry panel in Washington issued a report critical of President Ronald Reagan and his advisers in the Iran-contra affair. It was not immediately clear what Mr. Gorbachev's motive might be in holding out the prospect of an arms accord at a time when Mr. Reagan was on the defensive.

Mr. Gorbachev said his offer was being placed before the negotiators at the Geneva arms talks. Spokesmen for both delegations said a special session would be held Monday. The current round had been scheduled to end Wednesday.

Mr. Gorbachev, who made his offer in a statement issued through the official press agency, Tass, said the Soviet Union was prepared to sign an agreement identical to one he and Mr. Reagan tentatively agreed on in Reykjavik.

"The Soviet Union suggests that the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe be singled out from

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Shultz to Ask Chinese About Soviet Overtures

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Even as the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, arrived in Beijing on Sunday, the Soviet Union was reported to be preparing new diplomatic initiatives toward China.

East European sources said the latest concrete sign of a diplomatic overture by Mikhail S. Gorbachev was the recent renewal of an invitation to Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang to visit Moscow. Mr. Zhao is also acting leader of China's Communist Party.

Western diplomats said the Chinese had replied that too many problems remained unresolved in Chinese-Soviet relations for Mr. Zhao to visit Moscow at this time.

The diplomats said Mr. Shultz had placed Chinese-Soviet relations high on his list of subjects to discuss with the Chinese when the talks begin Monday. Mr. Shultz will leave China on Friday.

Diplomats said it was highly unlikely that Mr. Zhao would stop in Moscow, as the Soviet leadership would like in the course of a trip to five East European countries between June 4 and 22. Mr. Zhao plans instead to stop in Thailand and Pakistan, the diplomats said.

These stopovers will give him a chance to allay concerns that the West might have about China's diplomatic direction as a result of the recent turmoil in China and Mr. Zhao's East European tour.

According to some observers, Mr. Zhao is likely to give the Thais and Pakistanis strong assurances that China is not modifying its tough anti-Soviet stance on the issues that most concern them — Indochina and Afghanistan.

Still, Western diplomats said that the Chinese had been "modestly positive" in describing the outcome of the two-week Chinese-Soviet border talks that ended in Moscow on Feb. 23.

A Chinese source said, "A certain progress was made."

The official Soviet line on relations with China has been consistently optimistic in recent months.

"The Soviets want to move things forward, and they want to do something to appease the Chinese," an East European source said. "The Chinese are now emphasizing ideology more, and the Soviets feel this creates more common ground."

The source said that the Soviet leadership appeared to be considering making concessions to the Chinese on the toughest of the issues

entist at the American Enterprise Association research organization.

"This is now a quantum leap from the problems he had before. He can recruit a decent new team for the White House and minimize failures and even achieve some successes, but he will not be the president he was."

• That Mr. Reagan's presidency, the most popular of the era, has been severely and perhaps irreparably damaged.

• That it is no longer even a

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dividing the two sides — Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. The Chinese insist that the Soviet Union cut bear to Vietnam as a way of forcing an end to the occupation.

"The Soviets say they're not able to bear the cost of supporting Cuba, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Angola, South Yemen and some other client states," the East European said.

This source said that the Soviet aim in undertaking new initiatives toward China was to "move China back into a position closer to the Soviet Union at the expense of its relations with the West, and particularly with the United States."

Western diplomats and Chinese sources said that such a shift was not likely to occur in any fundamental way because China still considered the Soviet Union to be a greater threat to its security than Western nations and because it would like to do so.

U.S. experts said the concessions appeared to involve Mr. Gorbachev's acceptance of potential U.S. deployment of medium-range missiles anywhere within U.S. "national territory" and Soviet agreement that the number of SS-20 missiles in the Asian region would be reduced "within the same period" as SS-20s aimed at Western Europe.



Dilson Funaro

His message, which he will repeat over and over in the next few days, is that Brazil is forced to suspend interest payments on most of its foreign debt not because of domestic policies but because of faulty "international financing mechanisms."

He blames those "faulty mechanisms" for the repeated need by other Third World debtors to "temporarily" restructure their debts to foreign banks, and he resists this solution for Brazil.

Instead, he is trying to negotiate more fundamental changes in the international monetary system with the United States and other industrial powers before sitting down with the country's commercial creditors.

After the talks in Washington, during which he met with the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, and the Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, Mr. Funaro said that Brazil would not have received more and faster financing from official lending agencies, such as the World Bank.

"It's a question of why the offi-

cial lending agencies don't finance a little bit more quickly and easily," he said in an interview in Washington.

Pressed on how long the payment suspension would last, he said: "It all depends on what kind of financing we are going to receive from the other side."

He added: "Only if the financial mechanisms improve, if they become more flexible, and if nations like ours do not have to wait six months for their refinancing, would this sort of thing not happen."

He said Brazil had paid \$44 billion to the World Bank and other lending agencies and commercial banks in the past four years, and had received only \$11 billion in loans.

"Something is wrong with the system," he said. "Some mechanism has to be found to finance a country like Brazil."

He did not specify what steps he had in mind but indicated he would like to see "automatic" official lending when needed so that Brazil

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Wanted to Swap: My Rabbi for 6 of Yours

Among Boys in Israel, the Trade in Photos of Holy Men Is Brisk, Competitive

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The boys from the yeshiva come to Shmuel Shnitzer's store

Challenge to Syria in Beirut Is Formidable, Analysts Say

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The Syrian occupation of this shattered city's western sector has achieved an important initial goal of breaking up some of the most violent militia battles in years, but Syria faces formidable challenges to its policing action, according to Western and Arab officials here.

The obstacles to Syrian efforts were demonstrated late Saturday when a brief firefight erupted between Palestinian guerrillas and Shiite militiamen surrounding one of the large Palestinian refugee camps south of the city.

The Syrian commanders were confronted with a prickly choice: either to attack their Shiite allies or to attack the Palestinians and risk angering Arabs who support the Palestinian cause. But the battle died out and the Syrians were spared the difficult decision.

If the obstacles facing the Syrians are great, analysts argue that their motivations may also be strong.

After a year of embarrassing disclosures about Syria's involvement in terrorism and affronts to its authority in Lebanon, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria hopes to use his policeman's role in Beirut to rehabilitate his image and buttress Syria as a regional power broker, diplomatic observers suggest.

A Western diplomat here said that Mr. Assad's forces were trying to find and liberate some of the foreign hostages being held by extremist groups in Lebanon.

The diplomat argued that such an accomplishment would allow Mr. Assad to claim vindication from judgments imposed by Western nations, including Britain and the United States, that Syrian officials have been behind terrorist acts.

Although Arab and Western officials have been publicly cautious about the Syrian effort in Beirut, they have said privately that they see pragmatic advantages to the arrival of an estimated 7,000 to 10,000 troops.

Mr. Assad "will use much more ruthless methods than the Israelis or the Americans could ever get away with," said a Western diplomat.

However, Syria was unable to end the civil war when it first intervened in Beirut in 1976 at the request of the Arab League. At that time it sought to protect the Christians from defeat by the Moslem and Palestinian forces.

Swedes to Seek Ban on Trade With Pretoria

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's leaders plan to propose this week a ban on trade with South Africa to contribute toward the prophecy of former Prime Minister Olof Palme that apartheid is destined for the "trash can of history."

Mr. Palme's successors marked the first anniversary of his murder on Saturday with pledges to carry on his fight against violence and injustice all over the world. In particular, they promised action to increase South Africa's isolation.

The ruling Social Democratic Party was to debate sanctions on Monday. The government will outline the results on Tuesday to the Foreign Affairs Council, the policy-making body that is chaired by King Carl XVI Gustav. The council includes opposition representatives.

On Sunday, Foreign Minister Sten Andersson quoted Mr. Palme as saying in his last speech that apartheid was an "affront to human dignity that is doomed to end up in the trash can of history." Mr. Andersson promised that Sweden would contribute to this.

Mr. Palme was shot to death while walking home with his wife in central Stockholm. His assassin has not been captured.

Mr. Palme's successor, Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, had until now resisted the political pressure for sanctions, saying Sweden would adopt a unilateral decision only after all efforts to get the United Nations to adopt sanctions failed.

Sweden stands to suffer economically from an embargo on trade. The Swedish special steel industry is dependent on imports of South African minerals such as chrome, manganese and ferromanganese.

Estimates of how many Swedes would lose their jobs because of an embargo on trade vary from 1,000 to 5,000.

The areas that stand to suffer most are Social Democratic bastions where the unemployment rate is already well above the national average of 2.1 percent, making this a politically-difficult measure for the government.

Moslem Chiefs Agree to Syrian Peace Proposal

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Lebanese Moslem leaders said that they agreed Sunday to a new Syrian-arranged plan to end the 11-year civil war in Lebanon.

Political sources said the agreement resembled a December 1985 peace accord signed by Christian and Moslem militia representatives. The plan failed because of opposition from President Amin Gemayel and other Christian leaders.

"We wish further discussions between Syrians and Lebanese to be in the light of this agreement, which will lead us out of our impasse," said Rashid Karame, the Lebanese prime minister.

Syria was host of the talks in an attempt to build on its successful intervention in West Beirut. At the meeting were top Syrian officials and Lebanese leaders, including Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, and Nabih Berri, head of the Shiite Amal militia.

It was not clear if Mr. Gemayel had approved the plan, but the sources said some constitutional concessions proposed by Mr. Gemayel had been taken into account.

Analysts note that the Syrian intervention may give Mr. Assad more opportunity to quash the return to influence of the Palestine Liberation Organization, under Yasser Arafat. The PLO has recently been confronted by Syria's closest Lebanese ally, the Amal militia.

In addition to the dangers of direct involvement in the State-Palestinian conflict, Syria is challenged by guerrilla fighters under the control of the Iranian-aligned, fundamentalist Hezbollah.

The Christian militias that control East Beirut and the Christian heartland north and east of the city pose another potential threat.

Tafiq Hindi, a Christian militia spokesman, reflected the antipathy toward Syria of hard-line Christians, saying, "They have always wanted to swallow Lebanon."

Western officials here have sug-

gested that Mr. Assad may be better placed to avoid or absorb the kinds of losses that the United States suffered when 241 servicemen were killed in a truck bomb attack on Marine headquarters in October 1983.

Western analysts await Syria's strategy for dealing with the most pressing threats to its interests here.

Chief among them, according to a number of Western and Lebanese officials, is Mr. Assad's desire to check the growing military presence of forces loyal to Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Arafat, whose political and military structure within Lebanon was crushed by the 1982 Israeli invasion, is rebuilding a military force in the refugee camps south of Beirut. The most recent fighting among Lebanese groups has been linked partly to concern that the PLO may again try to use Lebanon as a base from which to attack Israel.

During months of warfare, Mr. Assad had been attacking the PLO military structure through the militia forces of the Shiite Amal movement. The Amal leadership is strongly opposed to a PLO presence, which it blames for having triggered the 1982 Israeli invasion.

But Amal's war against the PLO suddenly stirred opposition earlier this month from Druze militia forces under Walid Jumblat. The Druze militiamen, following major tank and artillery fights in West Beirut last month, were allowed to withdraw unmolested to their mountain strongholds.

Nominally, all of the competing groups — Druze, Amal and Hezbollah — are cooperating with the Syrian occupation.

"But if the Syrians stay here for a long time," said a Western military official, "they are going to have the same problem that others had before them. People are going to snipe at them, people are going to mine car bombs up on them and they are going to be caught up in urban guerrilla warfare."

Rival Militiamen Clash

Rival Amal militiamen fought artillery and rocket battles in southern Lebanon on Sunday, killing at least seven persons in the first such outbreak among the Shiite gunmen, United Press International reported from Beirut.

Police in Sidon, 24 miles (38 kilometers) south of Beirut, said fighting raged between followers of Hassan Hashem, the former chief of Amal's executive council, and Mahmoud Fakih, an Amal local commander.

There are government guidelines on policy," the minister quoted Mr. Shamir as saying. "Either we act according to agreed guidelines or we part company."

Mr. Shahal, a close associate to Mr. Peres in the Labor Party, said, "Nothing was solved today." He added: "For the near future the government will continue."

A cabinet communiqué said that there was "an exchange of opinions" on peace moves. Mr. Shahal described the meeting as stormy.

Mr. Peres views an international forum as a way to draw Jordan into direct Israeli-Arab peace talks. Mr. Shamir says that an international conference will try to isolate Israel and impose a peace solution on the Jewish state.

In a trip to Cairo last week, Mr. Peres and his Egyptian counterpart, Esma Abdel Meguid, issued a joint statement calling for "the convening in 1987 of an international conference leading to direct negotiations."

Mr. Peres said after the cabinet session that he would continue his peace efforts, despite differences in the government.

Since switching posts with Mr. Shamir in October under a power-sharing agreement, Mr. Peres has been under pressure from some Labor politicians to break up the coalition and seek elections rather

than let Mr. Shamir serve out his 25-month term.

Political analysts say it is unlikely that an international conference will convene soon and that Mr. Peres could face a backlash from voters if he appeared to be bringing down the government for party reasons rather than for substantive peace prospects.

Unless an international conference comes close to being a reality, Likud and Labor could simply agree to disagree over the issue, they say.

Jordan Remains Silent

Jordan maintained formal silence Sunday on the Egyptian-Israeli call for a peace conference, but initial press reaction was critical of "pre-conditions" put forth, Reuters reported from Amman.

Diplomats said any substantive official comment on the subject was unlikely while King Hussein was out of Jordan. He is on a private visit to Austria and is expected in West Germany on Thursday.

"There are government guidelines on policy," the minister quoted Mr. Shamir as saying as "either we act according to agreed guidelines or we part company."

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In a trip to Cairo last week, Mr. Peres and his Egyptian

Baker's Departure for White House Scrambles Prospects for 1988 Presidential Race

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For the second time in less than two weeks, the 1988 presidential race has been scrambled by the withdrawal of a potential candidate with significant standing in the opinion polls and substantial support among party leaders.

Like the withdrawal of Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York from the Democratic contest the week before last, Howard H. Baker Jr.'s decision Friday to drop any presidential campaigning now and become President Ronald Reagan's chief of staff is likely to clarify the field and lead to an intense competition for newly uncommitted supporters.

Mr. Baker appeared to have considerable potential as a Republican candidate, but he has been third in most polls of public support.

The latest New York Times-CBS News Poll, conducted Jan. 18-21, gave him 9 percent of 459 probable voters in Republican primaries, behind Vice President George Bush's 36 percent and Senator Bob Dole's 15 percent. The telephone survey had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus five percentage points.

Although Mr. Bush is certain to inherit some of Mr. Baker's sup-

Like Howard H.
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unlike George
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Bob Dole
Courtesy Press

porters, party leaders believe the immediate beneficiary of his withdrawal is likely to be Mr. Dole, the Kansan who is Republican leader in the Senate.

Like Mr. Baker, his predecessor as party leader, Mr. Dole enjoys the respect of his senatorial and political colleagues. Like Mr. Baker, Mr. Dole has developed a moderate im-

age while establishing a clearly conservative voting record. Like Mr. Baker, and unlike Mr. Bush, Mr. Dole is free of direct ties to the Reagan administration and its Iran-contra affair.

David Keane, a consultant to Mr. Dole's campaign, said that while Baker supporters as a group were slightly more moderate than

Dole supporters, he expected Mr. Dole to win a large share of the Baker camp.

"The important thing," Mr. Keane said, "is that the guys who support Baker, Dole and all the others have made a decision not to support Bush."

Now, in one of those curious twists of politics, Mr. Bush's fortune may rest largely on those of Mr. Baker. The vice president is so closely tied to the administration in fact and in the public mind that he needs the revival of the administration that Mr. Baker has been hired to bring about.

Some Republicans suggested that if Mr. Baker brought about such a turnaround and if Republicans produced no clear victor, Mr. Baker himself could emerge as compromise candidate.

But for the moment it is Mr. Bush who badly needs a turn for the better in the Reagan presidency. The vice president says he knows this.

"What is important to me," he said Friday, campaigning in New Hampshire, "is the success of this administration, because I am linked to that."

Mr. Bush said the notion that he could somehow "distance" himself from Mr. Reagan was absurd.

Thus, the vice president wants

very much to change the subject from Iran to other issues. Mr. Bush, who has repeatedly insisted that the administration's deal with Iran was not a swap of arms for hostages, reversed field Friday in accepting the conclusions of a special presidential board that the deal was in fact a swap.

But he did so merely by quoting the board's report, and he refused to answer questions about whether his new statement represented a break with his old one.

"I want an end to this stuff," he said. "I don't want to get into it."

For Mr. Bush, the contest for the hearts of the Republican faithful will have little to do with Iran.

"People want business to go on," he said Friday night. "You just don't get all the questions on Iran around the country."

The idea of moving on to other issues brought the most hearty responses Friday when he spoke to two largely Republican audiences in Massachusetts and in New Hampshire.

One of Mr. Bush's top aides made another point.

"If being tied to Ronald Reagan hurts someone trying to get the Republican nomination," said the adviser, who asked not to be named, "then there will not be a Republican president in 1988."

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Report-UP

George Bush

THE IRAN CONTRA AFFAIR: A veteran Republican leader gives up his White House ambitions to serve Reagan

Baker Just Can't Say No to a President

As a Senator, He Was a 'Genius' of Compromise, Champion of Presidents

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Howard H. Baker Jr. had always said that when the president asks you to do something, it's hard to say no.

It was no secret that he had hoped to be tapped for secretary of state or to fill a Supreme Court vacancy. He did say no to Donald T. Regan, the president's chief of staff, who sounded him out about succeeding William J. Casey as director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

But Mr. Baker's friends were not surprised that when the president himself telephoned the former Senate Republican leader Thursday at a Florida retreat and asked him to run the White House, there was little hesitation. He will replace Mr. Regan as White House chief of staff Monday.

Just two weeks ago, Mr. Baker told friends that he planned to run for president and had commissioned a report on how to raise \$10 million for his campaign. Now those friends say the presidential campaign is probably over.

"You have to assume that when you're taking this job you're taking it for the remainder of the term," a Baker confidant said.

An informal, rumpled, unthreatening man in de mea, the 61-year-old former senator made a career out of being a conciliator, bringing together disparate factions and cajoling them into agreements that led to legislation. It was this quality that led to his election in 1977 as Senate Republican leader and his elevation to majority leader in 1981, when the Republicans won control of the Senate.

His skills were sorely tested. Mr. Baker reconciled the liberal and conservative wings of his party and then reconciled President Reagan's goals with those of the Senate Republicans. He won the respect and affection of Democratic leaders of both the House and Senate. He was fond of putting opponents in the same room for all-night sessions and was instrumental in orchestrating the president's victories on the Hill.

"He's a genius at finding the compromise point and pushing it through," said Senator Jim Sasser, Mr. Baker's Democratic colleague from Tennessee.

Mr. Regan frequently acknowledged Mr. Baker's role.

"I'm frank to say that I don't think we could have had the successes that we've had up there without his leadership," the president once said.

Although the two men were not socially close, Mr. Baker considered himself Mr. Regan's lieutenant on Capitol Hill. He said Friday that he made a conscious decision "that I would be Ronald Reagan's spear carrier in the Senate."

"Anytime there was a matter on which we disagreed, where I felt very keenly, as a matter of conviction and philosophy, I let him know that, and someone else handled it," Mr. Baker said. "But that was very rare."

Although Mr. Baker gives the impression of being politically moderate, his voting record was conservative even before he became Mr. Regan's man on the Hill and helped arrange the curtailment of dozens of social programs.

Mr. Baker was never the most organized senator, nor the most driven, despite his wish to be president. His managerial skills were the subject of occasional good humor, if not hilarity, on Capitol Hill. And he often seemed distracted and preoccupied with matters other than the affairs of state.

Howard Henry Baker Jr. was born to politics on Nov. 15, 1925, in Huntsville, in the eastern, Republican part of Tennessee. His paternal grandfather was a judge; his maternal grandmother a county sheriff, and his father a House member from 1951 until his death in 1964. His stepmother then took over the House seat.

After high school at the McCallie Military Academy in Chattanooga, he enlisted in the navy and studied engineering. Mr. Baker went on to the University of Tennessee Law School, where he was elected president of the

student body after running on a platform of "mending fences" between fraternity members and the independents. It was an early example of Mr. Baker's lifelong devotion to coalition politics.

He married Joy Dirksen, the daughter of Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican leader.

"His marriage could not have been better politically arranged if it had been made in the courts of Europe," Professor John Bakke of Memphis State University commented.

After a legal career in which he specialized in defending murder cases, Mr. Baker ran for the Senate in 1964 and was buried by the Democratic landslide that kept President Lyndon B. Johnson in office. Two years later he became the first Tennessee Republican ever popularly elected to the Senate. He easily won re-election in 1972 and 1978 and received national exposure because of his habit of helping presidents, regardless of party.

As a member of the Senate committee investigating the Watergate scandal, he sought to separate President Richard M. Nixon from the actions of his underlings, pounding away at an artful question: "What did the president know and when did he know it?" Mr. Baker grew bored with the Senate, however, and retired in 1984, to spend more time with his wife, who was suffering from cancer, as well as to earn some money and to run for president.

"I make no bones about it," he often said at that time. "I want to be president."

Mr. Baker joined the Washington office of Vinson & Elkins, a Houston law firm, proclaimed himself "happy as a bug" and, when asked how it felt to be making \$500,000 a year, told a visitor, "You vastly underestimate me."

He also came to consider the Senate irrelevant.

"Some things I was worried about in the Senate," he said. "I've learned that the world doesn't care two hoots about."



Scott Stewart/The Associated Press

Howard H. Baker Jr., the former Senate Republican leader, made a career out of being a conciliator, bringing together disparate factions and cajoling them into agreements that led to legislation.

Reagan 'Deeply Disturbed' by Tower Report's Implications, Aide Says

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — David M. Abshire, a presidential counselor, said Sunday that President Ronald Reagan was "deeply disturbed by the implications" of the Tower commission report and that the panel's findings were having "a very constructive effect" on him.

Mr. Abshire, who was present when the Tower board presented its report to Mr. Reagan on Thursday, said the president was "shaken by some of the findings." He predicted that the president would deal directly and personally with the issue when he speaks on television Wednesday night.

Meanwhile, the chairman and a member of the Tower commission said there was no evidence that a key memorandum in the case ever reached the president.

The undated and unsigned memo was written by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the dismissed National Security Council aide, and was sent to Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, Mr. Reagan's national security affairs adviser at the time.

In the memo, written for Admiral Poindexter to forward to Mr. Reagan, Colonel North outlined plans for the sale of arms to Iran in



Ronald Reagan meeting with Republican leaders on Friday.

Washington Post Service

Mr. Reagan was still having difficulty accepting the Tower board's conclusion that the Iran initiative was essentially a trade of weapons for hostages. But they predicted he would demonstrate this understanding in his speech.

One of Mr. Reagan's closest friends, former Senator Paul Laxalt, privately urged him to "get his head and gut squarely into this operation and stay on top of it" in an effort to rebuild his presidency.

Mr. Abshire, former U.S. representative for NATO, joined the administration in December to help coordinate White House responses on the Iran affair. He said Sunday he would be resigning April 6 to join the Center for Strategic International Studies, which he previously helped found.

Mr. Reagan repeatedly has denied knowledge of the diversion of funds to the contras.

Interviewed on television, John G. Tower, the former Republican senator from Texas who headed the

Administration sources said that

Mr. Reagan was still having difficulty accepting the Tower board's conclusion that the Iran initiative was essentially a trade of weapons for hostages. But they predicted he would demonstrate this understanding in his speech.

Previously, Mr. Reagan had defended the "worthy goals" of the initiative and has declined to take personal responsibility for what happened. The most he has done is to say that "mistakes were made" in execution of the policy.

The three panel members said their highly detailed report seemed

to fluster the president when they briefed him on it Thursday morning, shortly before it was made public.

"I don't blame him; I would have been flustered, too," said Mr. Tower.

He and the other board members, former Senator Edmund S. Muskie and Brent Scowcroft, a retired air force general, discussed their report Friday with reporters and editors of The New York Times.

Marlin Fitzwater, the president's spokesman, agreed that the report contained "many new facts" that the president had not previously understood. Accordingly, he added, Mr. Reagan was "rightfully angry about the mismanagement described in this report, and he intends to make changes as soon as possible."

The commission members also said that their report could well undermine the ability of Secretary of State George P. Shultz to conduct foreign policy. They pointed out that Mr. Shultz had been more strenuously to the Iran arms deal on the ground that it contradicted stated administration policy against dealing with nations believed by the

U.S. government to support terrorism.

Speaking before Howard H. Baker Jr. was named White House chief of staff, Mr. Muskie said:

"The whole foreign policy establishment is going to have a difficult time in light of this report."

After Mr. Baker's appointment was announced, Mr. Muskie said the underlying problems in foreign policy would continue.

"Howard is not an automatic corrective," said Mr. Muskie, who also served as secretary of state.

"Politically he will be a plus. But the administration still has to chalk up a foreign policy achievement."

The panel members made these additional points in the interview:

• While they uncovered new evidence about a private network that raised funds for the contras, they lacked the time or resources to pursue a full investigation.

• Although the commission was appointed Dec. 1, it did not get totally organized until mid-January. Difficulty in obtaining security clearances for the staff, and in determining the most fruitful documents in White House files, contributed to the delay.

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Joe M. Rodgers, above left, the U.S. ambassador to France, met with Georges Kiezman, the attorney representing U.S. interests, after the trial of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, left.

FRANCE: Security Tightened as Terrorist Is Given Life Term in 2 Slayings

(Continued from Page 1)

Ibrahim Abdallah forever," he said, "if that is in the French national interest."

He said later that Mr. Abdallah laughed when he was told about the verdict. He said Mr. Abdallah, 35, a Lebanese Christian who refused to attend the trial after its opening day Feb. 23, had told him not to appeal the sentence.

Mr. Vergès said the court had given in to "American injunctions."

The United States and the widow of Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Ray, the slain U.S. military attaché, were civil plaintiffs in the case.

Outside the courtroom, Mr. Vergès said the verdict was a "declaration of war." The statement was a reminder of threats that bombing attacks would resume if the judges did not decide in Mr. Abdallah's favor.

President François Mitterrand said that he would not consider pardoning a terrorist unless he received a written request from the government.

The U.S. ambassador, Joe M. Rodgers, said he was satisfied with the verdict.

The United States, he said, had sought "to underline our commitment to the struggle against international terrorism and to the rule of law which serves civilization as ultimate and most appropriate in an assassination attempt on

Robert O. Homme, the U.S. consul general in Strasbourg, in 1984.

Responsibility for the attacks was claimed by the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Factions, which described them as assaults against imperialism and Zionism.

Security sources have described Mr. Abdallah as one of the group's leaders.

Mr. Abdallah was the first person to be tried under a special non-jury, seven-judge court that was set up to rule in terrorist cases.

The French attorney representing the U.S. government, Georges Kiezman, called the verdict "a courageous decision" and said it represented "solidarity not only with the United States but with all democracies" in the fight against terrorism.

A key part of the evidence used to convict Mr. Abdallah was the discovery of the gun that killed Colonel Ray and Mr. Barsimantov in a hideout he had used. His lawyer argued that the discovery was meaningless since it was made five months after Mr. Abdallah's arrest, in October 1984, and that other persons had used the apartment in the interim.

A younger brother of Mr. Abdallah, Robert Abdallah, said in Kabeyat, Lebanon: "We have nothing to say. What has happened has happened. My mother is very, very upset," United Press International reported.

Last fall, some press reports linked other members of the Ab-

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In a separate ruling on compensation, the judges awarded Colonel Ray's widow, Sharon, 150,000 francs (\$25,000) in damages and 100,000 francs to each of her two children.

Mrs. Ray praised the judges for their "courage."

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In his summation, Mr. Abdallah's lawyer, reminding the court of the U.S. rules of arms to Iran, said that the United States did not have any solidarity with its allies.

"It wants to impose solutions which it refuses to apply itself," Mr. Vergès said.

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OPINION

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A New Prime Minister

The Tower commission, with its honest and constructive report, gave President Reagan a new opportunity last Thursday. He seized it on Friday by naming Howard Baker as White House chief of staff. These are good stars on a long and difficult road back to credibility for the president.

Former Senator Baker should be a wise and effective prime minister. That is exactly the role Mr. Reagan assigned to his previous chief of staff, James Baker. James Baker performed brilliantly and things worked well for the administration. Donald Regan functioned poorly and so did the administration, disastrously in the Iran-contra affair. As the Tower commission made plain, President Reagan's "management style" depends on a first-class top aide.

As Senate majority leader for four years, the Tennessee Republican pushed the administration's program through without offense to Democrats. He knows how to keep his party coloration while respecting the value of bipartisanship. Although he lacks executive experience, he has the political savvy to set a substantive agenda for Mr. Reagan and make it happen.

This is also an opportunity for Mr. Reagan and Mr. Baker to strengthen the White House team generally. The recent appoint-

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Pakistan and the Bomb

Pakistan's pursuit of nuclear weapons grows increasingly dangerous to itself and to the world. In Islamabad two weeks ago the U.S. ambassador, Deane R. Hinton, urged Pakistan in its own interest to abandon this quest. In Washington, Congress has begun hearings on aid to Pakistan. The connection is the American law that would cut off all aid, both economic and military, if Pakistan built a nuclear bomb.

It is difficult to say precisely how close the Pakistanis have come to actual production of weapons. But Leonard S. Spector of the Carnegie Endowment, in a survey published a few days ago, reports a consensus that they have arrived "at the nuclear-weapons threshold." He also notes that within the past year India has gone to extraordinary lengths to develop a supply of plutonium beyond the reach of international inspection or control. With a history of hostility between them, each of these countries, in its progress toward a nuclear armory, goads the other to greater exertions.

U.S. law prohibits aid to any country that imports nuclear technology, as Pakistan has done, without agreeing to international safeguards. After the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, Congress passed a waiver for Pakistan to bolster its defenses and open a supply route to the Afghan rebels. But the waiver expires this year, and Congress now must decide whether to renew it. Even under the waiver, aid will continue only as long as President Reagan annually certifies that Pakistan has not built nuclear weapons. Ambassador Hinton warned his Pakistani audience that "it is open to question whether the president could so certify were he to conclude that Pakistan had in hand, but not assembled, all the needed components for a nuclear explosive device."

But above all Mr. Hinton pressed Pakistan to consider the meaning of nuclear weapons for its own security. India set off a nuclear explosion in 1974 but does not yet have deployable weapons. If Pakistan were to push India to make them, Mr. Hinton observed, it would have to reckon with India's far larger nuclear potential. As both countries began to arm, the temptation to try a first strike would rise on both sides.

There are several places in the world — southern Africa and the Middle East are the others — where a real risk has arisen that nuclear weapons might be used in a regional war. But the risk will remain greatest in South Asia as long as the competition between these two rivals continues.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Listen to Costa Rica

Even mainstream conservatives in Congress who have loyally supported Reagan aid to the contras before October. Funds from last year would still be in the pipeline. The suspension could provide bargaining value since the Sandinists cannot be sure what will happen in the fall. The contras are in the midst of a leadership struggle, and Central American democracies are reconsidering their interests in the devastating wake of the Iran-contra scandals.

In this flux, everyone is scrambling, including the Sandinists. They first opposed, then welcomed the Costa Rican plan, which is to be discussed again at a regional summit meeting in Guatemala in May.

Unfortunately, the Reagan administration pursues a policy only of military pressure without a second track of negotiations. That weakens the U.S. position in the region and it could hurt Republicans politically. Why not encourage Central Americans to apply their own skills and instincts to a problem that has baffled Washington? To these good questions, Congressman Michel offers a sane and timely answer.

What gives the initiative special promise is its timing. It comes between the acts.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Education Against AIDS

Public health experts decided last week at a meeting in Atlanta that there will be no widespread mandatory testing for AIDS. The conference was called to discuss a proposal by the federal Centers for Disease Control to require testing for hospital patients, applicants for marriage licenses, pregnant women and those being treated for venereal disease. Tests are already mandatory for blood donors, members of the military and certain federal employees.

The decision not to expand the scope of mandatory testing was made, in part, because there is no consensus on how to deal with positive results. No effective treatment or cure has been developed yet, and there are civil liberties problems involved in disclosing test results to sex partners, employers and insurers. Does this mean that there is no feasible public health program available to contain the disease and protect the public? No, effective education campaigns do serve this purpose and have been endorsed by all the groups attending the Atlanta conference. Since mandatory tests will not be given to identify AIDS virus carriers, others are well advised to protect themselves, to treat every sex partner, for example, as if that person were infected.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92300 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46-57-93-00. Telex: 61392; Editorial: 612718; Production: 630698.

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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 733021126. Comptoir Particulier No. 6137

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Debt in America: A High-Rising House of Cards

MENLO PARK, California —

Here are a few reasons why some of the brightest people I know are worried:

In 1986, the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation closed 138 banks, the most since the Depression and a fifth consecutive record.

Household credit card and mortgage default rates in America have reached their highest levels ever.

Corporate debt-service expense as a percentage of income has risen sharply because of leveraged buyouts and stock repurchases, while the annual default rate on junk bonds is currently at least twice its historical average of 1.6 percent.

Finally, the government's annual deficit has tripled since 1981, and the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings remedy is now seen as a sham.

And all this is happening when times are good.

The root problem is debt, too much debt. The best measure of national indebtedness is the ratio of total (private and public) debt to GNP. Between 1950 and 1981, debt remained at about 140 percent of GNP. Since 1981, all sectors simultaneously have gone on a borrowing binge, so that total debt is nearly 180 percent of GNP. This figure understates matters since it excludes a growing number of "contingent liabilities" that do not appear on the balance sheets of depositary institutions.

To cope with such a recession, government would clearly have to step up to bat. But when it did, we could expect government deficits to soar to \$400 billion during the next recession, if not higher. Such deficits would result from normal cyclical revenue shortfalls and expenditure increases, as well as from the need to shore up the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which insures bank deposits, and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, which insures deposits at savings and loan institutions, as well as the Farm Credit System.

As a corollary of these developments, the Federal Reserve Board would probably have to monetize the deficit ("create money") to a degree never before experienced, especially if a concomitant wave of defaults in major debtor nations such as Brazil (which has recently suspended interest payments) imperil money-center banks. In such an environment,

What does today's private and public debt structure portend?

First, it increases the likelihood of some financial shock that could trigger a recession — for example, a money-center bank default or a string of junk bond defaults. Second, it im-

pplies that the next recession will be worse than previous ones.

The reason lies in the wedged between high debt-servicing costs and decreasing revenues: a fire sale of corporate assets that would greatly depress asset values, and hence the collateral of depositary institutions as well. Layoffs could rise much faster than normal in a downturn, and consumer confidence could evaporate. Recent events in the farm sector provide a microcosm for observing the dynamics of distress that accompany rising debt burdens and plunging asset values.

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New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Lawrence Desvilles

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat. Coup. %	Price and week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES				
Lives	\$150	1992 16	100 100.00	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Denominations \$100,000.
STARS	DM 300	1996 3/16	100 —	Over 6-month Libor until 1992 and 16 over thereafter. Callable at par in 1992. Fees 0.10%.
STRIPES	£100	1996 0.20	100 —	Over 3-month Libor until 1992 and 16 over thereafter. Callable at par in 1992. Fees 0.20%. Denominations £10,000.
FIXED-COUPON				
Credit d'Equipment des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises	\$125	1992 7/4	101 95 99.25	Noncallable. Fees 1.50%. Denominations \$10,000.
Manufacturers Life Mortgage Securities	\$92	1993 7/4	101 —	Noncallable and collateralized. Fees 1.50%.
Manufacturers Life Mortgage Securities	\$148.5	1997 8 1/4	100% —	Noncallable and collateralized. Fees 2%.
Queensland Development Authority	\$100	1992 7/4	100% 97.98	Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
Christiansen Bank	DM 150	1992 5%	115 1/4 114.00	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark bond with 10 two-year warrants each giving right to buy \$200 at a fixed exchange rate of 1.25 marks per dollar. Breakaway exchange rate 1.98 marks per dollar. Fees 2%.
Den Danske Bank	DM 250	1993 5 1/4	100 97.35	Callable at 100% in 1992. Fees 2.5%.
Deutsche Bank Finance	DM 300	1993 5 1/4	100 98.90	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed.
Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken	DM 150	1992 6	99 1/2 98.40	Noncallable. Fees 2%.
Iceland	DM 125	1997 6 1/2	100 97.25	Noncallable. Fees 2.5%.
National Bank of Hungary	DM 200	1994 6 1/2	100 98.25	Noncallable. Fees 2.5%.
Nippon Telegraph & Telephone	DM 300	1997 6 1/2 100	98.25	Noncallable. Fees 2.5%.
Banque Nationale de Paris	£50	1994 10	101 1/4 99.75	Callable at 100% in 1992. Fees 1.50%.
Mortgage Bank of Denmark	DK 500	1992 zero	59% 57.63	Yield 11%. Noncallable. Proceeds 250 million kroner. Fees 1.50%.
Federal Industries	CS 40	1992 9 1/4	100% —	Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
Newfoundland Province	CS 75	2007 9 1/4 101 1/4	99.38	Callable and redeemable of par in 1995 and 2001 when interest may be set. Fees 2%.
Receipts for Government of Canada Bonds due 1994	CS 100	1994 8 1/4	100 98.13	Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
Xerox Canada Finance	CS 75	1997 9 1/4 101 1/4	98.88	Noncallable. Fees 2%.
Badische Kommunale Landesbank	Aus 30	1992 14 1/4	101 1/4 99.38	Noncallable. Fees 2%.
BMW Finance	Aus 100	1992 14 1/4 101 1/4	99.50	Noncallable. Fees 2%.
Credit Suisse Finance	Aus 100	1992 14 1/4 101 1/4	99.38	Noncallable. Fees 2%.
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank	Aus 40	1992 15	101 1/4 99.63	Noncallable. Fees 2%.
KB Finance	Aus 40	1992 15	101 1/4 99.50	Noncallable. Fees 2%.
PKBanken	Aus 40	1992 14 1/4 101 1/4	—	Noncallable. Fees 2%.
GMAC Australia Finance	NZS 50	1990 18	101 1/4 99.38	Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
Caisses Nationales des Télécommunications	Y 20,000	1994 5 1/4	102 1/4 100.25	Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
China Int'l Trust & Investment	Y 10,000	1992 1	101 1/4 —	Coupon will be 1% in first 2 years and 7 1/2% thereafter. Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
Chugoku Electric Power	Y 15,000	1993 5	101 1/4 100.13	Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
Eurofima	Y 20,000	1993 5 1/4	104 1/4 —	Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
Ford Motor Credit	Y 15,250	1992 5 1/4	104 1/4 —	Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
Nippon Kokan	Y 30,000	1992 5	101 1/4 99.75	Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	Y 13,000	1993 5	102 1/4 100.13	Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
Royal Trustco	Y 10,000	1992 5	101 1/4 99.63	Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
Tokyo Electric Power	Y 60,000	1992 4 1/4	101 1/4 99.88	Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
EQUITY-LINKED				
Best Denki	\$ 70	1992 open 100	100.50	Coupon indicated at 2.5%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 25% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set March 2.
Cellular Communications	\$ 60	2002 6	100 100.50	Redeemable at 111 in 1994 to yield 7.0%. Convertible of \$24 per share, a 20% premium. Fees 2.5%.
IJ International	\$ 75	2002 6 1/4	100 98.00	Callable or 104 in 1999. Convertible of \$200 per share, a 20.5% premium. Fees 2.5%.
Mitsubishi Estate	\$ 300	1994 open 100	105.50	Coupons indicated at 2.5%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 25% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set March 2.
Omron Tateisi Electronics	\$ 150	2002 open 100	98.50	Semiannual coupons indicated at 2.5%. Callable at 103 in 1992. Convertible at an expected 5% premium. Fees 2.5%. Terms to be set March 6.
Wyle Laboratories	\$ 25	2002 6 1/4	100 100.00	Callable at 103 in 1990. Convertible at \$15% per share, a 23.25% premium. Fees 2.5%.
WARRANTS				
Morgan Stanley (Jersey)	1.2	1989 —	\$21 1/2 \$21.25	Put warrants exercisable at a 5% premium into a quarter of the value of shares underlying the Major Market Index. Index on the American Stock Exchange, either in stock or in cash. Fees 2.5%.

BONDS: Bankers Worried by Australian-Dollar Issues

(Continued from first finance page)
stingy. The paper ended the week down a sharp 3 points from the offering level of 100%.

Den Danske Bank's 5 1/4 percent coupon was also regarded as too low and the amount too big, pushing the price down 2% points.

The exceptions were Nippon Telegraph & Telephone's 300 million DM of 10-year bonds priced at par with a coupon of 6 1/4 percent. The terms were very tight, making the yield slightly more generous than West German government paper but less generous than the federal post office. The issue, designed to replace maturing government guaranteed paper, is the first from the newly privatized company.

NTT swapped the funds into floating-rate dollars at a cost of Libor and swapped that into fixed-rate yen at 4.3 percent, a saving of about 1/2 percentage point compared to what the company would have paid to borrow yen directly.

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Christiansen Bank's five-year notes — bearing a two-year currency option to buy dollars at a fixed rate of 1.83 DM — was also well received.

The Euroyen market was also active with bankers reporting that Japanese investors were now considering buying yen securities rather than taking an exposure in other currencies. Two Japanese issues, Chugoku Electric Power co-

and Tokyo Electric Co., were estimated to have saved about half a percentage point by issuing Eurobonds rather than domestic bonds.

There was very little activity in the dollar market. The only exception was in equity-linked issues, all of which were well received.

Companies with a triple-A rating on their long-term debt are currently able to issue CP at costs ranging from 6 to 12 basis points below Libid.

The third tier is companies whose short-term debt carries the highest A-1, P-1 ratings but whose long-term debt is below triple-A. These can raise money at a cost close to Libid.

The final tier is unrated paper — companies that have never sought a rating for either their long- or short-term debt. Depending on the terms, the costs range from Libor (the interbank offered rate, which is 1/4 point higher than Libid) to Libor plus 20 basis points.

Bankers report an increasing demand for this latter category as investments shift out of the market for floating-rate notes, buffered by the impact of perpetual notes and the flight from T-bills.

The latest unrated issuer to enter this market is a Norwegian finance company, Lefac, owned equally by Christiansen Bank and Uni Insurance. Both owners have issued a so-called comfort letter assuring no change in ownership as long as Lefac's CF is outstanding. Christiansen Bank and Morgan Stanley were appointed dealers to market as much as \$100 million of CP for Lefac.

Another unrated issuer, Virgin Group PLC, has appointed Crédit Agricole and Lloyds to market as much as \$100 million.

BAT International Finance, car-

rying the guarantee of its British parent BAT Industries PLC, plans to issue as much as £200 million of CP, the largest program in pounds by a British company yet seen. County NatWest and Lloyds have been appointed dealers.

Demand is so low for two reasons: the moderate rate of world economic expansion and the relatively healthy current-account balances of countries that usually tap the market. Banks flush with cash are competing for useful outlets to deploy it, while companies — fearful of the impact of the Latin American debt crisis — look for safer havens than banks for their cash surpluses.

Banks are obliged to grant lower borrowing charges and this is compressing the fees for all borrowers closer to the floor established by the French.

At the same time, bankers report that the increasing investment flows into the commercial paper, or CP, market are pushing down yields available on that short-term paper as well as broadening and deepening the market, creating a clearer tiering among issuers.

CP issued by high-grade sovereign borrowers remains the most sought-after paper. Sweden, one of the biggest issuers, is currently able to issue CP at rates ranging up to 25 basis points, or 0.25 percentage point, below the London interbank bid rate, which is 64 percent for three-month funds.

When Sweden began tapping the CP market, it was paying 10 to 12 basis points below Libid.

Companies with a triple-A rating on their long-term debt are currently able to issue CP at costs ranging from 6 to 12 basis points below Libid.

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Airlines Watching Texas Air's Battle With Eastern's Unions

By Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Texas Air Corp. and the union workers at its Eastern Airlines unit are on the brink of a conflict whose outcome is expected not only to determine the future of Eastern and its employees but also to influence labor relations throughout the industry.

The struggle between Texas Air's chairman, Frank A. Lorenzo, and Eastern's unions promises to be long and hard-fought. The parent company has said it plans to cut Eastern's labor costs by \$490 million, or about 30 percent, and has begun what union leaders say is a campaign to pressure workers into concessions, a campaign the unions vow to resist.

Eastern's continued existence may turn on the outcome of the battle. Though he has promised the unions that he will maintain Eastern as a separate entity, Mr. Lorenzo could transfer the airline's assets and routes to Continental, a carrier merged from three largely nonunion airlines. An early battle

may occur over Eastern's announced intention to transfer six Airbus A-300 wide-body airplanes to Continental — a move that union leaders say they may try to block in court.

At the same time, competing airlines are interested in the outcome at Eastern. Texas Air's considerable cost advantage, resulting from some of the lowest salaries in the industry, has allowed Continental and Eastern to pressure their competitors. Currently, Eastern is offering discount fares so low that other carriers find it hard to match them.

"When you attend any of these airline meetings," said Louis A. Marquesano, an airline analyst with Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia, "they all say they have to get their prices down and immediately refer to Continental's labor costs, but when you compare the other major carriers to each other, they're all pretty comparable."

"If they attempt to get their labor costs down to Continental's

level," he said, "it's probably going to be one big labor war over the next few years."

It might be more practical for someone to try to organize non-union workers at Continental, he said.

Mr. Lorenzo's name is frequently invoked in discussions between the management and unions of other airlines, a measure of the sway he has achieved over the industry in the past decade. Mr. Lorenzo has led the way in two major developments since the airline industry became deregulated in 1978: cost cuts and consolidation.

American Airlines' chairman

and president, Robert L. Crandall, recently wrote to American pilots urging a resolution of differences over a contract there.

"At Continental, Frank Lorenzo enjoys block-hour costs of less

than half our own," he wrote. "The wage and benefit reductions which made this possible were not achieved by negotiation; they were the result of the financial failure of Continental and the subsequent imposition of very low rates and marginal working conditions."

"What Lorenzo has been famous

for is not really taking on the

unions at all," said Peter Cappelli,

associate professor at the University

of Pennsylvania's Wharton School

and the author of a study of

airline industrial relations after deregulation. "What he has been famous for is bypassing the unions."

In 1983, Mr. Lorenzo cut short

negotiations with Continental's

unions by filing for protection under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy code, laying off workers and unilaterally slashing salaries. He also began New York Air as a non-

union airline.

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

10. 2.

SPORTS

Zurbriggen Skis to World Cup Overall Title

SPORTS BRIEFS

L. Wadkins Leads Windswept Doral Golf

MIAMI (AP) — Lanny Wadkins shot an early 6-under-par 66 and let winds of up to 40 mph (64.5 kph) destroy his challengers Saturday in the third round of the Doral Open golf tournament.

Wadkins stood at 207, 9-under-par. Ken Brown of Scotland was at 209 after a 69. Severiano Ballesteros shot a 74 in the wind and Bernhard Langer had a 76 that included a triple-bogey 7 from the lake on the 18th.

Don Pooley, with 71, was at 210. Fred Couples and Lennie Clements, each of whom shot 74, were tied with Ballesteros at 211. On Friday, Ballesteros, Langer, Couples, Clements and Larry Rinker had been tied for the lead at 137.

Talimum Wins Flamingo Stakes at Hialeah

HIALEAH, Florida (AP) — Talimum raced into the Kentucky Derby picture Saturday by carrying Angel Cordero to the jockey's first Flamingo Stakes victory. It was Cordero's 17th time up in the Flamingo.

Talimum won by a half-length after a stretch drive that took him past the favored Cryptoclearance with less than 1/16 of a mile (100 meters) to go. Leo Castelli was third.

UEFA to Consider Lifting Ban on English

LONDON (AP) — English soccer executives said Saturday they were pleased that the European governing body, UEFA, had agreed to discuss on March 10 whether to allow England's teams back into the continent's three major club tournaments.

After the May 1985 rioting, largely by English fans, that led to the deaths of 39 persons at the Liverpool-Juventus Champions Cup final in Brussels, Heydel, England's team was barred from that competition, the Cup Winners Cup and the UEFA Cup.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FURANO, Japan — Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland wrapped up the World Cup overall skiing title Sunday when he finished second to Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg in a super-g slalom race at this resort on Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido.

On Saturday, Peter Müller of Switzerland, who is renowned for his late-season dashes, kept alive his bid for a fourth World Cup downhill title by winning that race with Girardelli finishing second.

Zurbriggen, by finishing second Sunday, gained 20 points and increased his total to 294 in the overall standings. Runner-up Markus Wasmeier of West Germany, even by winning the season's last six races, could score only 287 points.

Zurbriggen effectively clinched the title Saturday when Wasmeier was injured in a fall during the downhill race and was sent home for treatment. Officials first thought Wasmeier had injured his spine, but doctors said later he had fractured a rib.

Girardelli, who had narrowly defeated Zurbriggen for the overall title the last two seasons, won his first race this season by completing the single run down the 2,310-yard (2,118-meter) Spruce course in 1 minute, 27.14 seconds, a substantial 1.34 seconds faster than Zurbriggen. Leonhard Stock of Austria was third in 1:28.53.

Girardelli's 21st cup victory was the lone highlight of a miserable season during which his left shoulder has been separated four times.

"I've lost to Zurbriggen four times in a row this season," he said. "I finally caught up with him on the fifth time."

Zurbriggen's title was the latest triumph for a Swiss team that has dominated like no other in World

Cup history. Switzerland already has 33 victories from its men's and women's teams, two more than the record set in 1970 by France.

The 29-year-old Müller, who in his 10th cup start won his 15th race, shot down a 9,831-foot Spies course in 1:53.89. Girardelli was clocked in 1:54.64 with Michael Mair of Italy third in 1:54.84.

The victory, Müller's second of

the season, increased his total to 95 points, 15 fewer than Zurbriggen. Zurbriggen could have wrapped up his first discipline title in seven years of racing but instead placed 13th, his worst finish of the season.

By winning the last two races — at Aspen, Colorado, where he has an unprecedented four victories,

and at Calgary, Alberta — Müller could finish with 115 points, five more than Zurbriggen now has. It would be a familiar finish for Müller, who won his last title in 1982 by sweeping the final three races.

Zurbriggen said he "made a mistake just after the starting point. I almost fell on the soft snow but I rallied in the later part." (AP, UPI)

Schmidhauser Wins Slalom Crown

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZWIESEL, West Germany — Corinne Schmidhauser of Switzerland won the World Cup slalom title Saturday, edging out Tamara McKinney of the United States by scoring her third victory of the season.

Schmidhauser, 22, posted a total time of 1 minute, 32.73 seconds with runs of 46.10 and 46.63.

Erika Hess of Switzerland, who is retiring from the circuit at the end of the season, was second in 1:33.48. She was followed by Austria's Roswitha Steiner in 1:34.05.

Hess, 24, was the defending World Cup slalom champion. In February, she had won the combined and slalom titles at the World Championships in Crans-Montana, Switzerland.

Schmidhauser won the World Cup slalom championship with 110 points. McKinney had been the leader with 99 points. But on Saturday, she was only seventh after the first run and she dropped out on the second run after hitting a tree and nearly falling. McKinney finished second in the season slalom standings, with Hess taking third place with 96 points.

Schmidhauser's victory had little impact on the overall World Cup standings. Maria Walliser of Switzerland leads with 239 points, with

Corinne Schmidhauser of Switzerland vented her delight after winning a slalom race at Zwiesel, West Germany, Saturday, edging out Tamara McKinney of the United States by scoring her third victory of the season.

McKinney, the leader, did not finish the race.



Courtesy

For the Record

Khaossi Galaxy of Thailand retained his World Boxing Association regional bantamweight title Saturday by knocking out Elias Pical of Indonesia in the 14th round in Jakarta. (AFP)

Ye Myung-woo of South Korea kept his WBA junior flyweight title Sunday by stopping Panama's Eduardo Tunon in the first round in Seoul. (AFP)

John Thompson of Georgetown University was approved Saturday by the U.S. Olympic Committee as men's basketball coach for the 1988 Games. (UPI)

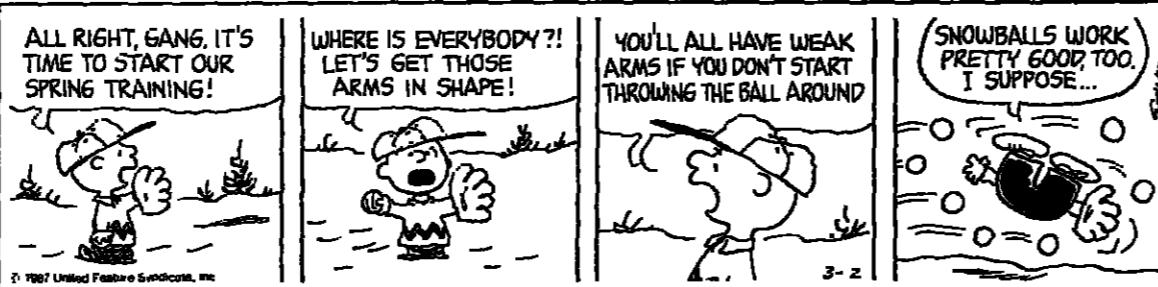
A Belgian cyclist, Michel Goffin, died in a Marseille hospital Saturday after injuring his head in a race. (UPI)

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

GRA	B	AWASH	EPIC
A	E	RANE	TIDE
E	R	DEAR	SHELL
P	O	SWAMI	REL
O	N	LUI	MITA
S	T	SPCKLED	LITIN
T	E	EAR	SEINE
P	D	BLIP	SWORE
O	E	OMNIA	CEDE
S	A	SODA	TED
T	R	LITTLE	JEWELBOX
E	I	TOLU	NIL
N	S	EPA	BEACH
S	H	HALES	ZEPPER
E	A	RELY	PIRINKLE
R	M	SPADE	DIAL
E	E	ALBEE	SAMP
S	S	ESSEN	1

2/28/87

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Shares were firm on the Amsterdam stock exchange last week, except in the financial sector, where there was concern over Brazil's decision to suspend interest payments on a portion of its foreign debt.

The ANP-CBS General Index rose slightly to 264.1 from 263.9 the previous week, while total volume came to 4.7 billion guilders, down slightly from 4.58 billion.

In the coming week, dealers said, trading would probably be influenced by annual profit reports from Royal Dutch/Shell and Unilever, two leading issues.

Frankfurt

Trading was listless on the Frankfurt stock exchange last week, with the Commerzbank index giving up 35.5 points to end the week at 1,711.7.

The announcement of a 44 billion Deutsche mark (\$24.08 billion) tax cut beginning in 1990 proved insufficient to stimulate trading. Investors remained uncertain about future trends in interest and currency rates following the Paris meeting of finance ministers last month.

Bank issues were weakened by anxieties connected with the South American debt crisis. Commerzbank lost 7.30 DM to finish at 254. Dresdner Bank was down 16 DM to 333, and Deutsche Bank gave up 20 to close at 516.

Among the week's major losers were the energy group Preussag, down 25 to 147, and Schering, in pharmaceuticals, which lost 31 to finish at 586.

The optimists had the last say and Friday's close was only two points off Monday's high.

Hong Kong

The Hang Seng index swung from day to day in heavy trading, closing Friday at 2,877.87, up 50.47 points on the week. The Hong Kong index climbed 24.73 to close at 1,841.20.

The Hang Seng index climbed 51.61 points on Monday to close at a record 2,879.01.

Opinion was divided between the skeptics, who felt the index was due for a major technical correction, and the optimists, who pointed to expected major agreements involving local magnate Li Ka Shing's Cheung Kong Holdings and the announcement this week of several of the larger Hong Kong companies' results for 1986.

The optimists had the last say and Friday's close was only two points off Monday's high.

London

Good economic news and pre-budget optimism boosted shares to new peaks last week on the London Stock Exchange.

The Financial Times 30-share index briefly breached 1,600, although it slipped back ahead of the weekend to close up 32.8 points on the week at 1,599.8.

The more widely based FT-SE index, measuring 100 lending shares, closed 17.7 points higher, at 1,979.2. The number of transactions, however, fell from 270,317 to 259,397.

Drug-related issues remained at the fore, with Glaxo particularly in demand following a satellite presentation to analysts and investors on both sides of the Atlantic. Imperial Chemical Industries rose sharply, although its annual profit at £1.02 billion fell short of the most optimistic forecasts.

Barclays' annual results were considered disappointing and further unsettled a banking sector already depressed by South American debt worries. National Westminster became the first British clearing bank to top the £1 billion mark when it announced its annual figures Tuesday, while Lloyd's results were largely as expected.

Milan

Milan stocks continued their downward trend last week amid growing political uncertainty. Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who has presided over the longest-surviving government in postwar Italy, is scheduled to step down this week under an agreement reached last July between the five governing parties.

The Comit Index closed at 684.92 points, down 0.4 percent from the previous week, despite buoyant sessions at the start of the week. A total of 144 million shares changed hands, a fall of nearly 30 percent.

Among the leading losers were Fiat, which lost 1.9 percent, and Montedison, which shed 1.2 percent. Other blue chips, however, gained ground, especially Ferruzzi, despite a refusal by the British government to allow its bid to take over British Sugar.

Mr. Craxi, a Socialist, has pushed through tough fiscal and economic reforms since taking office in August 1983.

Paris

The Paris stock exchange experienced some of its strongest trading in recent years last week with the CAC index finishing at 429.1, against 419.7 the previous Friday.

The surge came despite figures showing that unemployment rose from 10.7 percent to 10.9 percent in January and that prices in January were up 0.9 percent.

But questions remain over future trends, as investors ponder the capacity of central banks to stem the fall of the dollar and wait to see if other developing countries follow Brazil's lead and suspend their debt payments.

The worrying economic news emerged on Wednesday but left the stock market unmoved, as certain analysts thought the government may have been unnecessarily gloomy.

With a fall in day-to-day interest rates on Thursday, investors came to hope that cheaper credit in general lay ahead and the index rose nearly 3 points on Friday.

Singapore

The bulls returned to the Singapore stock market last week after a brief pause, sending the Straits Times industrial index soaring to another new high for this year.

At the close Friday, the index stood at 1,066.22 and was only narrowly away from its highest-ever level of 1,071.17 points registered three years ago.

SPORTS

Over the Long Run, Some Are CheatersBy Richard Hoffer
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Several years ago in Hawaii, a man began a race well along the course and at the finish died of a heart attack. As many tales go, that has been regarded as the strongest possible. Yet, still they cheat.

Sunday, Los Angeles Marathon organizers were to have more than 24 cameras positioned along the course to serve as video checkpoints, lest a runner think to take a short cut, a taxi or any other conveyance, during the race to assure — well, organizers were not sure what. They were play no longer could be taken for granted.

And still they would cheat.

It may be important to note that this phenomenon is not new. They cheated well before Rosie Ruiz introduced the New York subway as a means of marathon transportation. In the first modern Olympic distance in a carriage. His punishment — he was stripped of his shirt — was not a sufficient deterrent for subsequent offenders. In 1904, New Yorker Fred Lorz "ran" a 3-hour, 13-minute marathon and was photographed with Alice Roosevelt, the president's daughter. But his gold medal was held up when it was discovered that he had hitched a ride in a car for 11 miles.

And so on. Yet the incidence of marathon cheating, or at least detection, is way up lately. In last fall's New York Marathon, which

"So far, we haven't found anyone who purposely maimed a competitor."

cheated well before Rosie Ruiz introduced the New York subway as a means of marathon transportation. In the first modern Olympic distance in a carriage. His punishment — he was stripped of his shirt — was not a sufficient deterrent for subsequent offenders. In 1904, New Yorker Fred Lorz "ran" a 3-hour, 13-minute marathon and was photographed with Alice Roosevelt, the president's daughter. But his gold medal was held up when it was discovered that he had hitched a ride in a car for 11 miles.

Neil Finn, who promotes the America's Finest City half-marathon in San Diego, recently had to disqualify an age-group finisher for cheating. "I don't get it," he said. "We don't even offer prize money."

For some, running is still for fun. But interviews with marathon runners suggest that more and more are running a lie. All too many runners are popping out of portable toilets midway through the race, far too refreshed. All too many are hopping aboard buses, sneaking in at the halfway point, short-cutting loops in the course.

"So far, we haven't found anyone who purposely maimed a competitor," said Alvin Criss of The Athletes Congress, the U.S. running federation. "But don't be surprised if we do."

He thinks that they have found almost everything short of that although, he is quick to add that "people in the first 10 are largely unable to cheat. They're under so much scrutiny." Instead, it's the age-group competitors, people in the middle of the pack. Somehow, their times increase an improbable 15 minutes a year.

Or, sometimes just as bad, decrease, said Criss, citing a man who could run a marathon in 2:11 and now he's doing it in 2:32. Now what might you make of that? Though unable to prove it to legal satisfaction, Criss has reason to believe the man was passing a woman who had a chance to finish in the prize money and, moreover, that he was doing it for pay.

The things you hear! There's a story from a New Jersey marathon in which a young boy's mother carried the child in a bicycle basket in parts of the race. In another race, a young girl was disqualified because her brother was pacing her and her father was yelling at her. She was in tears. The girl was 9 years old.

Then there are the grown men and women who, with nothing to gain, pollute race results with their blatant cheating. At the San Francisco Marathon, director Scott Thompson disqualified 8 of the top 100 in 1985 and 10 of the top 100 last year, including the top two in age-group competition. "They inevitably are not cheating for the prize money," Thompson said. "I have yet to encounter anybody bogus who did it for the money. It doesn't seem to matter in these cases."

It doesn't figure, either. In New York, one of those disqualified was a 44-year-old millionaire, a man whose campaign of deception was hardly spontaneous. Allan Steinfeld, the New York City race coordinator and technical director for the Los Angeles Marathon, said that the man had been lowering his personal best in marathons from 10 to 15 minutes in each of the last three years. Unbelievable. He not only failed to appear on video checkpoints in the 1986 race, he didn't on the 1985 tapes.

"What you have to remember is that these are real people," Criss said. "Also, taking into consideration that there are three reasons to run: for fitness, for money, to prove something deep and abiding. Any time you have the last two, you're talking the Seven Deadly Sins."

SCOREBOARD**U.S. College Results**

Friday's Results		Saturday's Results	
W. L. T. Pts	GFA	W. L. T. Pts	GFA
Columbus 29, Dartmouth 74		Hartford 71, Cornell 49	
Maryland 117, Md.-E. Shore 51		Penn 9, Brown 29, OT	
Princeton 65, Yale 64		Princeton 78, Yale 64	
Kansas St. 94, Oklahoma 89		TORNEAUXES	
Affiliate '86 Conference		Affiliate '86 Conference	
First Round		First Round	
Duke 82, St. Louis 45		George Washington 84, Rutgers 85	
Baptist, S.C. 71, Radford 70		Campbell 78, N.C. State 76	
Campbell 78, N.C. State 76		Campbell 78, N.C. State 76	
Florida 86, Florida 85		Florida 86, Florida 85	
NYU 72, St. Mary's 56		Philadelphia 86, Florida 85	
Phila. Pharmacy 70, Goliad 42		Philadelphia 86, Florida 85	
Coronado Conference		Philadelphia 86, Florida 85	
Seminole		Seminole	
Han Peabody 48, Coffey 43		CIAA Tournament	
CIAA Tournament		Seminole	
Seminole		Seminole	
Marshall 71, Winston-Salem 78, OT		Fort Lewis 77, S. Colorado 51	
Marshall 71, Winston-Salem 78, OT		Western St. Coll., Colo. 26, Washburn 72	
Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
NYU 72, St. Mary's 56		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Phila. Pharmacy 70, Goliad 42		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Coronado Conference		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Seminole		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Han Peabody 48, Coffey 43		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
CIAA Tournament		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Seminole		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Marshall 71, Winston-Salem 78, OT		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
NYU 72, St. Mary's 56		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Phila. Pharmacy 70, Goliad 42		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Coronado Conference		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Seminole		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Han Peabody 48, Coffey 43		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
CIAA Tournament		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
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Marshall 71, Winston-Salem 78, OT		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Marshall 71, Winston-Salem 78, OT		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
NYU 72, St. Mary's 56		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Phila. Pharmacy 70, Goliad 42		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Coronado Conference		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Seminole		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Han Peabody 48, Coffey 43		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
CIAA Tournament		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Seminole		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Marshall 71, Winston-Salem 78, OT		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Marshall 71, Winston-Salem 78, OT		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
NYU 72, St. Mary's 56		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Phila. Pharmacy 70, Goliad 42		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Coronado Conference		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Seminole		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
Han Peabody 48, Coffey 43		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	
CIAA Tournament		Ole Miss 71, Johnson 74	

